

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MAY 22, 1850.

of 170 against 17, to bring in a bill for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant, and the consequent necessary official arrangements in England. Col. STANLEY was the only English member who voted in his minority. He abuses most pertinaciously the opposition, to Ministers; no measure of theirs, either for retrenchment or expenditure, standing still or going forward, laying on taxes or taking them off, pleases him. A more serious business, as concerns Ireland, will be the opposition in the Lords to the bill for extending the suffrage in that kingdom. We anticipate nothing but mischief from the motion which Lord STANLEY has undertaken to make in the upper House, to amend the bill received from the Commons, by substituting the higher assessment of £12 in the place of £8, as the qualification of an elector. A collision between the two branches of the Legislature is always to be deprecated, but especially at this time, when the House of Lords is far from being in good odor with the people, and when it certainly behooves the holders of peculiar rights and privileges to exercise them with moderation and discretion.

FRANCE is yet quiet, but the Government is forewarned of danger, and therefore forearmed against it. Upwards of 150,000 troops have been concentrated in Paris and its environs. The ultras there are said to be anxious to measure their strength with the Government, and to be restrained with difficulty by their leaders, one of whom, a prominent member of the *Mountain* party, has placed himself under the protection of the Prefect of Police, having been menaced by his own friends for his backwardness in "descending into the streets." The insurrectionary party are said to have about 50,000 muskets and a fair supply of ammunition at their disposal; the number of men who would take part in such a movement is probably not more than 15,000, but a great number of the uncertain and wavering population of Paris are expected to join the insurgents, should they commence operations. The Government think that the desire for insurrection has not penetrated the masses of the people; and that if the outrages, should one be attempted, be promptly and energetically met, the ranks of the insurgents will not be materially increased. A good deal of stir has been excited in Paris by the search made by the police for some of the French exiles lately in London, and who were said to have arrived in Paris. We have stated that the *Red Republican* party in the National Assembly did not join in the enthusiasm so exuberant around them when the misunderstanding with England was announced. The "*Red*" journals have since then treated the whole affair as a *coup d'état* on the part of the Government, and spoken of it very coolly. We have no doubt that the extreme Republicans have penetrated the idea which called forth this parade of force. In fact, the Government party expressed, in so many words, their feeling upon the occasion; when, after Mr. LARRETTE's speech, the Ministerial members joyfully exclaimed to each other, "*This will save our electoral bill.*" The French Ministry evidently regarded the incident as a perfect godsend, and determined to make the most of it, in order to divert attention from their own doings. Petitions against the new electoral law are pouring in from all parts of the country, and excitement appears to be spreading in all directions. The authors of the constitution are decidedly of opinion that any attempt to limit the franchise, except by a Constituent Assembly, properly conceived, is illegal. M. DUPIN, G. CAYATONAC, M. LAMARTINE, and VICTOR HUGO concur in this. It is said that Mr. CANGARNIER quails before the firm and calm attitude assumed by the respectable body of the people both in the capital and in the provinces. The chiefs of the Socialists call upon the people to be patient; and have imagined a passive means of resistance which is much more dangerous for the Government. They persuade the people to refuse the payment of the taxes if the Assembly violate the constitution. The police have interdicted the sale of all the liberal papers in the streets, and three of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; several persons also who signed a petition against the new electoral law have been punished. It almost appears that the Government is anxious to drive the people to insurrection, feeling that the force accumulated in Paris will easily put down. The city would then be declared in a state of siege, and subsequent strong measures would be taken perhaps to the destruction of the Republic. We think new combinations are fast developing themselves in Europe, and some of our politicians fancy that they perceive among them a union of France, Russia, and Austria, on one hand, against the universal democracy of the continent on the other, for a restoration of the old branch of the Bourbons in France, a subjugation of Germany to Austria, and a cession of the better part of the Turkish empire to Russia. There will be much to be done before this is accomplished. We do not pretend to have an opinion as to the result, but we certainly regard the immediately succeeding months as very momentous ones, and we have a stronger desire than hope that the end of the present year will be reached in peace. The deposits in the Paris Savings' Bank last week were only 202,762 francs: those withdrawn amounted to 202,267 francs. This shows either a want of employment or a want of confidence.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL present nothing new.

THE POPE is busy with processions and ceremonies, but we do not hear that he is acquiring popularity, or his people bettering their social or political condition. All newspapers, whether English, French, or Italian, which venture to criticise the policy of the Papal Governments, are stopped. The *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger*, as well as the *Turin* and *Florence journals*, have been under the ban of the police. Gen. BARAGAT d'HILLIERS has arrived in Paris, and been welcomed by his political friends in the hall of the Assembly. Lord PALMERSTON, nothing daunted by the *mal-a-propos* of his proceedings in GREECE, is about trying a similar mode of negotiating—namely, at the cannon's mouth—with NAPLES. Part of the squadron lately employed at Athens is about to proceed to the coast of Italy to demand reparation of the King of Naples for losses sustained by the English in 1848. We do not like this mode of settlement between a powerful and a weak nation; the *night* apparently predominates over the *right*. Surely in this species of reference, mediation, and arbitration, some less suspicious mode of balancing accounts might be adopted. Unless some new political combination take place, we are willing to hope that there is at length a fair prospect of a constitutional and united GERMAN-Y. The Congress at Berlin has closed. PRUSSIA has established the *Bund*, which comprises herself and all the sovereign Princes who do not wear a crown. HESSE has remained firm, and has abandoned AUSTRIA and the four Kings, and denounced their scheme. All the States in the union with Prussia will attend, by their representatives, the Austrian Congress at Frankfort, but with a full reservation of the rights of the Union, and a denial to AUSTRIA of any authority to summon any such Congress as head of the old and defunct Confederation; accepting her summons, however, as an invitation to a deliberation on the affairs of universal and collective Germany. The States, when they come to Frankfort, will vote singly, and each on its own behalf, but in union with the principle of concord agreed upon at Berlin, and as members of the Prussian *Bund*. Austria cannot object to this, and all conflict on the question of right will be avoided. The members of the Prussian Union regard the Congress at Frankfort as nothing more than a voluntary assembly of Plenipotentiaries of the thirty-five German Governments for a definite purpose; and deny that their deliberations can bind any State that does not attend there. The despatch from the Prussian Government on behalf of the German Powers assembled at Berlin, to the Prussian Envoy at Vienna, is a very masterly State paper, and is the first document issued by this new German Power. We are willing to hope that a German Government has at length been formed; since a common and unanimous resolve has thus been taken by the Parliament of the assembled Princes. They act as one—they represent one country. Thus PRUSSIA has calmly persevered; she held her position at Erfurt, she has strengthened it at BERLIN: she will maintain it at FRANKFORT. She has raised a loan of £2,700,000 (18,000,000 thalers) in his own territory, promptly and without any aid from foreign money markets, so that she is in a position to place her army on a war footing, should it be necessary. But it will not be necessary; for the *Times*, the advocates, if not the organ, of the Austrian Government, now declares there will be no war. The new *Bund* comprises within its limits all the countries bordering on France

with the dignity of France, and to none other would he consent. The present Ministry seemed to have accepted the President's views, and declared they would adhere to them. There seems also a fear that Sir W. Parker's visit to Naples may embroil us in angry discussions with Austria and Russia.

PARIS BOURSE, MAY 23.—Five per cents. 85c. 75c. Three per cents. 55c. 70c. Bank of France 2,100.

M. VICTOR HUGO and M. MONTAIGNEAU have had a smart war of words in the Assembly, and M. DE LAMARTINE was left speaking.

LONDON, STOCK EXCHANGE, 20 clock.—Canals for money, 95½ per 100; consols for the account, 95½ per 100.

The cotton market at Haver yesterday was very active. Sales to 2 o'clock about 2,000 bales, and prices firm, at an advance of about one franc on most kinds.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, MAY 23, 1850.

For the last ten days the capital, I may say all France, has been on the *qui vive*, in constant expectation of an insurrectionary movement on the part of the Red Republicans.

Let me hasten to say, these apprehensions have almost disappeared. Not that we have any confidence in the professions of pacific intentions, regard for the constitution, and respect for universal suffrage, which this morning's journals of the party daily preach. Nothing but force prevents the rising; fear of the instant and terrible repression with which Changarnier would meet the first disturbers of the pavement. They know that the same arguments are so complete, that probably without firing a musket, their bands, the moment they showed themselves, would be overwhelmed, arrested, and thrown into prison. The severe *surveillance* of which I spoke in my last, is still continued, and will be until the crisis passes. There is every reason to believe that the admonitions to calm on the part of the revolutionist leaders are quite sincere for the moment, and that they have had great difficulty in restraining the ardor of the more violent among them, who are in favor of an immediate rising. They pretend to believe that the electoral bill will not pass. Its advocates, however, in and out of the Assembly, have lost none of their confidence. The bill amendatory of the electoral law has undergone in committee some important changes, which do not however deprive it of its odious character, as violating the constitution. The bill, as reported, prescribes a residence of three years in the same canton, and adds to the modes of proving this residence recognised in the original bill that of inscription upon the list of persons bound to furnish, not money, but labor, for keeping country roads in good repair. These provisions, the last particularly, will conciliate the votes of many of the Legitimists, upon whose partisans of the Eastern department the original bill bore with great severity. All allowances made, it is estimated that the bill, if passed in its amended form, will deprive of the elective franchise upwards of three millions of voters. It bears, and is intended to bear, with especial weight upon the large cities, and the manufacturing population. The whole voting population of France, under the reign of universal suffrage, as established by the constitution, may be set down in round numbers at ten millions. The new bill, if passed as reported, will reduce it to six and a half millions.

The discussion commenced on Tuesday last. Urgency was declared by a vote of 461 against 230. In theory, urgency is declared when time is wanting for the three readings prescribed for the passage of a bill. The bill in such case may be finally passed after a single discussion. In this instance it is not pretended that time presses; but urgency is declared avowedly to avoid the repeated agitation in and out of the House which would attend three discussions. The principal speakers against the declaration of urgency were Lagrange and de Flotte. They surprised every one, the latter particularly, by the moderation of their language. It is a deceitful hypocritical cant, observed in obedience to the momentary tactics of the party. Gen. CAVAIGNAC was the first who took the tribune to speak against the bill itself. This distinguished General and statesman advocates universal suffrage absolutely, without any limitation, save that of the legal age of 21 years. "Does the constitution intend to make the domicile a condition of electoral capacity? I do not believe that it does. Every French citizen of the age of 21 years has the right of voting wherever he may be. It is thus, in my opinion, that the constitution should be understood and interpreted." "Your bill re-establishes what the revolution of February abolished, the fiction which prevailed for thirty years previous, of a legal country." "It disenfranchises and places without the legal country a very large portion of French citizens. This is sovereignty unjust and dangerous. It is this which alarms me; for, thus excluding large masses of citizens from the electoral struggle, you are opening the lists to evil passions. Our wisest course is to accept universal suffrage frankly and unreservedly."

The Right listened to the speech of Gen. Cavaignac with respectful silence; but it frequently elicited the warm, and to the General unaccustomed, applause of the Left.

He was followed by VICTOR HUGO, who, the very opposite of Cavaignac, both as a man and orator, supported in his poetic redundant style, the same opinion. He declared that Government, in abolishing the right of voting possessed by the suffering classes, was voting the abominable and impious restoration of the right of insurrection. He indulged in beautiful and eloquent eulogy of universal suffrage; dwelt upon its moralising and elevating effects; and then, borne away by the imagination of the poet and the fervor of the philanthropist, soaring infinitely above the cool, severe, and just appreciations of the practical statesman, he avowed that France during the last two years, and especially during the last two months, has given proof to demonstration that she was ripe for the exercise of universal suffrage in its most unrestricted sense, saying:—

"What! pacific progress had been substituted in the place of violent; impotence had ceased; anger had disarmed itself; the exchange of the right of revolt for the right of voting had been consummated; the man of the suffering classes in his humble, peaceful, and virtuous life, no turbulence, no turbulence! the unhappy being was feeling himself elevated by the social confidence. This new citizen, this restored sovereign, was entering upon his rights with serene dignity [—here the murmurs of the Right, which had long been with great difficulty contained, became so loud as to render it impossible for the orator to proceed; he turned and said, "I am not a disturber with severity and dignity, and then resumed his broken sentence"]—the polity, without astonishment, without intoxication, was performing the duties of his public life. And this is the very moment you choose to put all in question! And it is this man, the last in the social scale, who was brought, by little and little, to mount upon the miserable being, lately humble, now reconciled, appeased, confiding, fraternal, it is he whom your law seizes and lays hands upon! What for? To make of him something insensate, unworthy, odious, anarchical, abominable! To take from him his peace, his honor, his life, to strip him of his sentiments of peace, conciliation, hope, justice, confidence, and to drive him back to violence! Ah, what men of disorder you are! And why are you doing this? Because the people have dared to use the elective franchise according to their own good pleasure! Henceforth, the people have had the unheard-of audacity to suppose that they were citizens! And what of it? People! I have accounts to settle with the people, with the king the madman of history, you are beating the couch with your rods! And in good faith you believe yourselves conservatives, organizers, reconstructors of society! It pains me to destroy your illusion; but let me tell you that, most innocently, without suspecting it, you are revolutionists, and revolutionists of the worst sort! You have—and several among you have—long since proved it—the marvellous talent of making revolutions without violence! without wishing it, without knowing it, and while wishing to do something else! You have seized this opportunity, this opportunity which much they all weighed, France, society, the present, the future, and the past, and you have let them fall flat upon the pavement! You would make war upon the abyss, and you pitch head-foremost into it!"

The orator concluded by expressing his firm conviction that the law, skillfully framed, provocative, dangerous as it was, would be executed. "I am not a disturber," he said. "You are," he said, he "warily attempting to tear the granite with your fingernails! Universal suffrage and the Republic will resist your attacks triumphantly. True, the seizure of one eye of a single voter from the lists would be a violation of the constitution, but what matter! let him go, strike off your three, four, six, eight millions, if you can, strike off, for your sake, the same millions that remain will revenge the millions you may disfranchise!"

The honors of the day yesterday were for MONTAIGNEAU.

**TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.**

**MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.**

**NASHVILLE, JUNE 3.—P. M.**

The Southern Convention met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was called to order by Ex-Governor AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, who stated that the committee of the different States, in their preliminary meeting, had agreed upon the following report and recommendation, which they had requested him to submit to the Convention, and which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the members of the Convention vote by States, each delegation counting one vote.

*Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be officers of the Convention: WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, President; Governor McDONALD, of Georgia, Vice President; WILLIAM F. COOPER and E. G. EASTMAN, of Nashville, Secretaries.

The President, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in explanation of its objects, stating that it was not to dissolve but to perpetuate the Union. Who (he asked) was the greatest patriot—he who would avoid approaching danger by preparing for its approach, or he who waited till the evil was irremediable? They had met to consult upon measures for averting the dreaded calamity of disunion.

The Convention was formally opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. FERGUSON.

After some discussion in regard to objections to the credentials of some of the delegates, it was ordered that a committee be raised, consisting of one delegate from each State, to receive and register the names of all the delegates present.

On motion of R. B. ROBERTS, of South Carolina, the Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. CLAY's compromise, it is said, will be rejected by the Convention.

**NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—SECOND DAY.**

**NASHVILLE, (TENNESSEE.) JUNE 4.**

The Convention re-assembled this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. WINSTON, of Alabama, moved that so much of the report of the committee of organization presented yesterday as refers to the manner of voting in Convention be recommitted.

Mr. CHATFIELD, of Georgia, said it would be better first to ascertain who were members of the Convention.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. WINSTON, it was dropped.

Gen. FILLow, chairman of the committee on elections, reported a list of the delegates elected to seats in the Convention.

Mr. PERKINS moved the adoption of the report of the committee of organization.

Mr. ERWIN, of Alabama, opposed the motion. He said he could not support the report; if it was adopted, he might acquiesce, but he maintained that it was subversive of the authority of the people. Delegates, he said, had been appointed by the people to represent the States at large, and others to represent Congressional districts. He was one of the latter, and had no authority to represent the State. Each Congressional district was entitled, he contended, to a separate vote. Unless this vote was allowed them, how were the people of the districts who appointed them to know whether they had been properly represented? If the principle recommended was adopted, where, he asked, would it be stopped? If the Convention was permitted to exercise this stretch of power—to appoint delegates for Arkansas and Virginia—why should it not also appoint delegates for Missouri and Kentucky, which had no delegates here? This Convention, he said, was no ordinary body—the occasion no ordinary one. No step should be taken without mature deliberation.

The discussion was continued by ERWIN, BALD, and GOLDSWORTHY, of Alabama; GOODE, of Virginia; PICKENS, of South Carolina; Col. QUILL, of Georgia, and BROWN, of Tennessee.

The previous question having been called, the Convention got into confusion; a number of gentlemen endeavored to bring order out of chaos, and the President finally assumed authority to decide the manner of voting, and stated the order of the questions pending before the Convention. The result was, after two amendments had been voted down, that the proposition of the committee on organization was adopted. So that it was decided to vote by States, each State having one vote, and nine States being represented, viz. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Judge SHARKEY is President. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

[It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that a large majority of the PEOPLE of more than half the States mentioned in the last paragraph have repudiated this Convention, and therefore can have no delegates in it who are authorized to speak and act for them.]

**NASHVILLE CONVENTION—THIRD DAY.**

**NASHVILLE, (TENN.) JUNE 5.**

The Convention met at 10 o'clock to-day. Several delegates were announced, and were admitted to seats.

The names of gentlemen composing the committee ordered to be raised were announced, consisting of two from each State that has as many Delegates present, and of one from such States as have but one Delegate in Convention.

Mr. McRAE, of Mississippi, submitted a series of resolutions, declaring the spirit of the Convention to be conciliatory, and having in view to preserve the Constitution and the Union. They maintain that all territory acquired by the United States belongs to the several States, to be governed by them through their agents in Congress, and recommend that, if the North will not concede to the South its rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution, the formality of the association will be broken, and must lead to non-intercourse; and that Congress has no right to discriminate between the different species of property held under the Constitution. The resolutions were referred to the committee on business.

Mr. CHESTER, of Tennessee, offered a resolution providing for this appointment of a committee on printing. Carried.

The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

**NASHVILLE CONVENTION—FOURTH DAY.**

**NASHVILLE, JUNE 6th.**

There are now in attendance at the Convention delegates from the following States: Virginia, 6; South Carolina, 17; Georgia, 12; Alabama, 21; Mississippi, 11; Texas, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 6; and a large number from Tennessee.

Various propositions from the different States were received and referred to the select committee on business, composed of representatives from different States. The propositions, thus far, have been mild and conciliatory, but firm.

It is generally believed that the Convention will recommend the compromise, or probably advise the Missouri compromise, and then, perhaps, adjourn to October next.

**ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK FROM CALIFORNIA.**

**NEW YORK, JUNE 5.**—The steamer *Claremont* arrived here this evening. She brings the California mails to May 1st, and \$150,000 in gold dust. The "*Alta California*" says that three steamers for the Atlantic States, since the 1st March, have taken over three and a half millions of gold.

The *Placer Times* says that John Berry, who has lately returned from the Trinity, represents gold plenty in the beds, bars, and streams; but it is so fine as to require to be worked by quicksilver machines. Six thousand persons were at the Middle Fork of the American, waiting for the waters to subside, so that they could commence operations at Placerville. The whole town was dug over, and proved to be excellent diggings, as a creek had formerly run through it. Some large operations had been made on Gold Run creek; one man sold his claim to a hundred and fifty feet along the creek for ten thousand dollars; others have sold out equally well.

The Legislature has adjourned, after passing one hundred and thirty-three acts and seventeen joint resolutions. The whole country is clamoring for immediate admission into the Union.